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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

OCTOBER 18, 1934

No. 7

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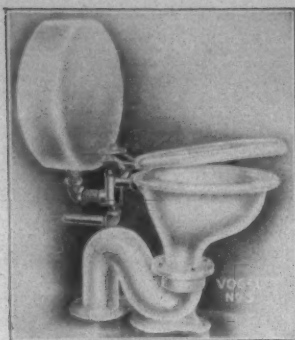
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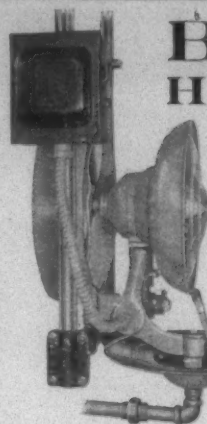
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47—No. 7

OCTOBER 18, 1934

## Sees Necessity of Controlled Production

**L**IMITATION of production is essential to the welfare of the cotton textile industry and the provisions of the Code which regulate operations on a basis of 80 hours weekly are the most important factors in the Code, according to a statement by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute. His observations on the limitation of production to two 40-hour shifts are as follows:

Bureau of Labor statistics for July, 1934, the latest available, emphasize an outstanding achievement of the Cotton Textile Industry under its Code.

Compared to March, 1933, according to the Bureau's compilations, the industry in July, 1934—a month of abnormally low demand—had increased its average hourly wage rates 76 per cent and had added 104,000 workers to its payrolls. During the spring peak of seasonal demand, the industry had re-employed 140,000 more workers than in March, 1933. Present indications are that final reports for August will show these impressive gains for labor substantially maintained notwithstanding a record midsummer slump in consumer demand for the industry's products.

How is this possible?

The answer lies largely in a single provision of the Cotton Textile Code—the very cornerstone of the code, in fact—the provision which establishing a reasonable check on over-capacity, limits productive machine operation to two 40-hour shifts weekly.

It should be clearly understood that the Cotton Textile Code includes no price control or price-fixing features. Nor is there any limitation in the code which has operated or will operate to reduce by a single yard the production of the industry as a whole.

The two-shift provision of our code is intended and operates merely to reduce the over-capacity of the industry to a point which will freely permit all the production which consumers are at any time prepared to buy. It mitigates the disastrous influence of the tremendous over-capacity, the mere existence of which has kept the industry chronically depressed since the World War and even through the 1929 boom.

By bringing capacity into a more normal and flexible relation to market demands it endeavors to restore the conditions for sound, fair and open competition and a normal competitive price. Nothing is so destructive of fair competition as either scarcity or over-capacity. The first leads to abnormally high prices bearing no relation to a fair, competitive price; the second, as certainly, tends to hold prices at ruinously below-cost levels.

The two-shift provision climaxed a series of educational

steps initiated by the Cotton Textile Institute to cope with the problem of over-capacity.

War necessities encouraged an unprecedented and, as the post-war return to normalcy quickly demonstrated, an excessive development of productive facilities throughout the cotton industry. At the same time, under pressure of military requirements, the industry, then generally a one-shift operation, was forced into two-shift, and in some cases three-shift, operations.

The inevitable result after the war was over-capacity with its constant threat of over-production and all of their usual disastrous results for both labor and capital.

Several years before the advent of NRA, the industry, under the leadership of the Institute's Board of Directors, had established a maximum work week of 55 hours for day shifts and 50 hours for night shifts. This work week, long in contrast with prevailing code hours, represented the first industry-wide step toward uniformity of working hours. A similarly co-operative movement for discontinuance of night employment of women and of minors under 16 years of age had been undertaken with marked success.

Then came NRA and Code No. 1—the Cotton Textile Code—establishing new high minimum wages, fixing maximum work hours, and, most important of all to labor and to the industry—the two-shift provision. Only the promise of stabilization of operating conditions contained in the latter provision made possible acceptance by the industry of a code which otherwise bound it to the assumption of heavily increased costs involved in the wage and hour provisions.

In order to appraise the necessity for and the effects of the two-shift maximum limitation provision one must review immediate pre-code conditions in the industry.

Some sections of the industry operated without legal or other limitations on hours of operations; in others the hours ranged from 48 hours to 60 hours for a single shift; some mills operated two shifts and others three, while a considerable number because of various restrictions—legal, labor shortage or inadequate capital—were struggling along with only one shift.

The pressure of over-capacity was constantly driving mills, in order to obtain a larger share of the inadequate demand and so reduce their overhead, to adopt ruinous competitive practices. The result was that while some mills ran at capacity, others on which whole communities depended, would be idle for long periods. Additional costs by way of increased wages and shortened hours piled on these latter mills without provision for their

(Continued on Page 21)

# Effect of Certain Bale Covers On Spinning Behavior of Cotton

A series of tests to determine the "Effect of Certain Bale Covers on the Spinning Behavior of Cotton" has recently been completed by R. J. Cheathom and J. F. Brown, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tests were made in co-operation with the Textile School of N. C. State College.

Some of the conclusions drawn from the report on the tests are given herewith.—*Editor*.

## CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THE MILL TESTS

As measured by strength of yarn, end breakage, and uniformity of yarn counts, the differences in the spinning behavior and yarn quality of cotton spun from bales covered with sisal bagging and from those covered with jute or with cotton bagging were so irregular that they might easily have been accounted for by factors other than bale covering. Although the influences of variables other than differences in type of bagging on the spinning utility of the cotton may not have been completely eliminated, it is believed that if sisal fibers clinging to the cotton from the bales covered with this bagging had materially affected the spinning behavior of the cotton, their influence would have been clearly in evidence despite the possible influence of other variables.

## LABORATORY TESTS

Laboratory spinning tests possibly furnish a more accurate method for determining the effect of given factors upon the spinning behavior of cotton than do commercial tests but they are always open to the question whether commercial conditions have been duplicated. Conditions may vary considerably, however, in different mills. In fact, the laboratory method has certain advantages over the commercial method in that there can be (1) closer observation of the fibers in the process of manufacture and (2) more nearly controlled manufacturing conditions, because the set-up is smaller and is designed for testing purposes rather than for production. Thus, while these laboratory tests serve as an independent appraisal, they also supplement and check the commercial tests.

The purpose of the laboratory tests was the same as that of the commercial tests—to determine the comparative spinning behavior of cotton containing sisal or jute fibers that ordinarily cling to the cotton from bales that were covered with sisal or jute bagging as compared with cotton that is free from these fibers. In the laboratory the two types of sisal bagging used commercially were tested.

Before opening the bales of cotton, the gross weight of each bale was determined and an inspection was made as to its appearance and the condition of the bagging. The two bales covered with sisal-cloth bagging (closely woven) were in better condition than either the bales covered with open-weave sisal bagging or those covered with jute bagging.

After this inspection of the bales, the bagging from the ends of each bale was removed and the ends of the bale were inspected to ascertain whether, and to what extent, the sisal or jute fibers were clinging to the cotton. The end of each bale was carefully inspected to observe the

number of sisal fibers clinging to the cotton after the removal of the sisal bagging. The fibers in five areas of 4 square inches each on each end of the bales were then counted and the number of fibers in each area was recorded together with the average length. The number and average length of fibers clinging to the cotton on the ends of the bales covered with jute bagging were ascertained in a similar manner.

The difference between the average number of sisal and of jute fibers clinging to the ends of the bales observed is significant. The number of sisal fibers counted averaged about 16 for an area of 20 square inches in the case of the open-weave sisal bagging and 5 in the case of the sisal-cloth bagging as compared with an average of 164 fibers from the jute bagging. The sisal fibers, however, averaged substantially longer than the jute fibers, ranging from  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches as compared with a range from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch for the jute fibers. Only about one-third as many sisal fibers were observed as the bales covered with sisal-cloth bagging as on those covered with open-weave sisal bagging, and the length of the former was substantially more variable than the length of the latter. The relatively small number of fibers clinging to the cotton in bales covered with sisal-cloth bagging is doubtless accounted for by the closeness of the weave of this type of bagging.

As indicated previously, cotton of as nearly uniform quality as possible was selected for these tests and all bales were ginned and handled in practically the same manner. Subsequent classification of the cotton by the Appeal Board of Review Examiners of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicated that all the cotton tested was of substantially the same quality. That is evidenced by the fact that all but two lots were middling in grade and all but two were 1 inch in staple length. The lot that was free from sisal and jute fibers and the 1-bale lot covered with sisal-cloth bagging were both strict low middling in grade, while one of the lots covered with jute bagging and one of those covered with open-weave sisal bagging were 1  $\frac{1}{32}$  inches in staple length. Likewise, the cotton was rather uniform in character, all of the bales being classed as "regular" with respect to uniformity of staple length, "medium" in "body," and "normal" in "strength." These classifications were based on three samples taken from each bale—one from each side and one from the center.

The manufacturing procedure for these tests was briefly as follows: A bale of cotton covered with each type of bagging was opened, the bagging was picked as is customary in commercial practice, the net weight of the cotton was determined, and, preparatory to being fed into the bale breaker it was divided into four equal parts to insure a good "mix." Cotton free from sisal or jute fibers was taken from the center of a bale of cotton covered with jute bagging. This was accomplished by discarding 150 pounds (25 pounds from each surface) from the outside of a bale. It was assumed that this cotton from the interior of the bale would substantially duplicate cotton covered with cotton bagging. Each lot of cotton was then passed through the following machines:



Bale breaker, vertical opener, horizontal cleaner, breaker picker, finisher picker, card, breaker drawing, finisher drawing, slubber, first intermediate, second intermediate, and spinning frame. A 30s yarn with a 4.25 twist multiplier was produced, the organization being the same as that used in the commercial test up to and including the second intermediate frame.

Spinning tests were also made to determine the effect of increasing the number of sisal or jute fibers per unit of cotton. For these tests 150 pounds of cotton, or 25 pounds from each exposed surface, were picked from the bales covered with open-weave sisal and with jute bagging. The outside layers of cotton come in contact with the bagging and may be impregnated with foreign fibers. Thus by removing 25 pounds from each surface it was possible to study the effect of distributing all the sisal fibers adhering to the cotton over approximately one-third of a bale.

#### SPINNING BEHAVIOR

The measures of spinning behavior used in these laboratory tests were the same as those described above for the spinning behavior of cotton tested in the commercial mill.

**Waste.**—The waste removed by each cleaning machine was carefully noted and recorded but, as previously found in the commercial tests, the quantity of sisal or jute fibers clinging to the cotton after the different types of bagging were removed was not sufficient to cause an appreciable variation in waste percentages. Thus, small variations in the quantity of waste from the cotton covered with different kinds of bagging could not be attributed to the effect of sisal or jute fibers.

**Strength.**—No significant difference that could be attributed to the presence of sisal fibers was detected in the skein-breaking strength of yarn manufactured from cotton covered with sisal bagging, or with jute bagging, or that free from sisal or jute fibers. The yarns made from cotton that had been covered with sisal-cloth bagging were not so strong, on the average, as those made from cotton that had been covered with jute or with open-weave sisal, but the yarns made from cotton from bales with open-weave sisal bagging were slightly stronger than those made from cotton that was free from sisal or jute fibers. Thus, as in the case of the yarns made in the commercial tests, differences in breaking strength were so irregular that they could not be accounted for by the presence of sisal or jute fibers. No outstanding differences in variability of the breaking strength of yarns are indicated.

The breaking strength of cotton yarns made from cotton that had been picked from the surfaces of bales covered with open-weave sisal bagging was greater than that of yarns made from cotton picked from the surfaces of bales covered with jute bagging. The breaking strength of yarns made from cotton picked from the surfaces of bales covered with sisal-cloth bagging, however, was slightly less than for yarns made from cotton secured from the surfaces of bales covered with jute bagging. Apparently, the breaking strength of cotton yarns spun from bales covered with sisal bagging was not deficient as compared with the breaking strength of yarns from cotton from bales covered with other types of bagging. The fact must not be overlooked, in connection with these latter tests, that the cotton used to make the yarns contained larger proportions of foreign fibers than cotton from bales covered with sisal or jute ordinarily contain. It was also noted that the breaking strength of yarns made from cotton in these latter tests averaged somewhat lower than that for the yarns containing a normal percentage of sisal and jute fibers. Whether this point is significant cannot be definitely known without additional

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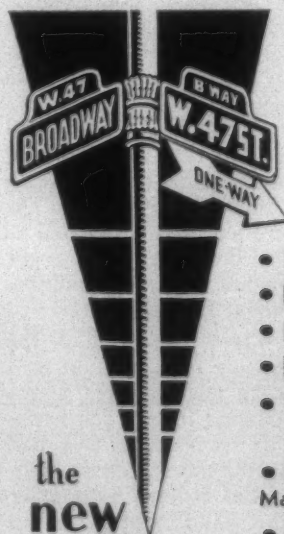
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tests, but in any event, the yarns made from cotton that had been covered with sisal bagging were not appreciably different from those made from cotton that had been covered with jute bagging.

**End Breakage.**—The average end breakage per 1,000 spindles per hour for yarns made from cotton covered with open-weave sisal was more than that for yarns made from cotton covered with jute, but it was less than that for cotton free from sisal or jute fibers. The end breakage for yarns made from cotton covered with sisal-cloth bagging was substantially more than for yarns made from cotton that had been covered with jute bagging or open-weave sisal bagging, or the cotton that was free from sisal or jute fibers.

The end breakage for the yarns spun in the test on 150 pounds of cotton picked from exposed surfaces of the bale was about 19.5 for yarns from cotton that had been covered with sisal-cloth bagging, 23.4 for cotton from bales with open-weave sisal bagging, and 24.0 for cotton from bales with jute bagging. Thus, the larger number of ends down for yarns made from cotton that had been covered with sisal-cloth bagging in the regular test, employing a 1-bale mix were not consistent with the results of this test.

Where a larger proportion of sisal and jute fibers were present than would ordinarily be found, there was some indication that sisal fibers caused some end breakage. One end out of a total of 69 ends down was traced directly to a sisal fiber. This indicates that if the sisal fibers are sufficiently abundant in cotton they may pass through the cleaning machinery and cause end breakage. But the presence of an abnormal proportion of sisal fibers in the cotton used for this test should be borne in mind.

The number of ends down in this test was recorded for each doff of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours running time. The number of spindle hours for the different tests were 3,307.5 hours for the cotton from bales with open-weave sisal bagging, 5,460 hours for the cotton from bales with sisal cloth bagging, 3,059 for the cotton from bales with jute bagging and 3,353 for the cotton free from sisal or jute fibers.

The yarn made from the cotton that had been covered with open-weave sisal bagging, with jute bagging, and with cotton bagging was spun at the same time, using 20 spindles on each side of the spinning frame for each lot. After running for five doffs these lots were alternated so that the effect of variation in end breakage, which might be due to differences in the condition of rolls, spindles, and other mechanical causes, would be eliminated.

**Uniformity of Yarn Count.**—Tests conducted in the laboratory brought out nothing more in connection with uniformity of the yarn count than was indicated in the discussion of the commercial spinning tests. The variability in the size of yarns made from cotton that had been covered with sisal-cloth bagging was somewhat higher than that for cotton from bales covered with other kinds of bagging but whether this could be attributed to the presence of sisal fibers cannot be determined without additional tests. In view of the collateral data on spinning utility such a conclusion would seem to be of doubtful significance; and a careful inspection of windings of yarns made from all lots of cotton tested revealed no difference in the uniformity of yarns that could be attributed to the presence of sisal or jute fibers.

#### SISAL FIBERS REMOVED IN CLEANING

As observed in the commercial tests, most of the sisal fibers were removed in the card strips and motes and fly at the card. The waste obtained from the cotton that had been covered with open-weave sisal bagging showed

2 sisal fibers in the motes and fly at the breaker picker, and 2 sisal fibers in the motes and fly at the finisher picker. Six sisal fibers were found in the finisher-picker motes and fly removed from cotton that had been picked from the exposed surfaces of a bale covered with open-weave sisal bagging, although no sisal fibers were found in any of the picker-room waste from cotton taken from bales covered with sisal-cloth bagging.

#### CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM LABORATORY TESTS

With few exceptions, the laboratory tests confirmed the results observed in the commercial mill tests—that no consistent difference was apparent between the spinning behavior of cotton that had been covered with sisal bagging and cotton that had been covered with jute or cotton bagging. But the yarn spun in the laboratory from cotton picked from each surface of the bales gave some indication that if either sisal or jute fibers are present in sufficient quantities the spinning behavior of the cotton will be affected. This conclusion is obvious and does not alter the fact that the results of these tests indicated no apparent differences in the spinning behavior of the cottons (that had been covered with sisal bagging and that had been covered with jute bagging or of cotton free from sisal and jute fibers) that could be attributed to the sisal or jute fibers ordinarily remaining in the cotton after the bagging has been removed.

If a sufficient number of sisal fibers appear in any one place some of these fibers may not be taken out and may cause ends to come down during the spinning. This is evidenced by the fact that the cause for the breakage of one end could be traced to a sisal fiber in the test of the lot of 150 pounds of cotton picked from a bale covered with sisal-cloth bagging. The majority of the sisal fibers observed were removed by the card in the card strip and motes and fly, and only a few sisal fibers were found in the motes and fly in the picker room.

#### SUMMARIZING STATEMENT OF MILL AND LABORATORY TESTS

Commercial tests and laboratory tests of the spinning behavior of cotton that had been covered with sisal bagging, with jute bagging, and with cotton bagging, and of cotton that was free from sisal or jute fibers indicated no consistent differences that could be attributed to the presence of sisal or jute fibers. The tests of spinning behavior used in both instances were the (1) waste in manufacture, (2) breaking strength of yarns, (3) end breakage, and (4) uniformity of yarn counts. Differences between the spinning value of the cotton that had been covered with different types of bagging was indicated by most of these measures of spinning behavior but the differences were not consistent.

Sisal fibers removed by cleaning machinery were deposited chiefly in the card waste, according to the observations for the cotton in both kinds of tests. A significant point is that in all of the cotton tested only one sisal fiber was observed to have caused an end to break down in spinning and this was in cotton that had been removed from the exposed surfaces of a bale and hence contained a larger proportion of sisal fibers than would ordinarily be present. Although this indicates the possibility of sisal fibers passing through the cleaning machinery, it seems probable from these observations that very few sisal fibers ordinarily pass beyond the card. Thus, if practically no sisal fibers pass the cleaning machinery it would seem obvious that no substantial differences in the spinning behavior of the cotton could be attributed to the presence of sisal fibers. No end breakage could be attributed to the presence of jute fibers in any of the tests.



# President Prescribes Regulation Of Textile Work Load

FOUR executive orders designed to investigate work assignment in textile mills were issued by President Roosevelt on Tuesday night. The order creates under the textile relations board, three boards to function under a common chairman to investigate work load assignments. The boards are ordered to make recommendations to the President not later than January 1, 1935, for a permanent plan of regulation of work loads.

In the meantime, the President ordered that present work loads be unchanged until February 1, 1935.

The text of President Roosevelt's order follows:

"The textile labor relations board shall appoint a (cotton textile, or wool textile, or silk textile) work assignment board to be composed of an impartial chairman, one representative of the employers subject to the code of fair competition for the cotton (or wool or silk) textile industry, and one representative of the employees in that industry.

"In order to provide opportunity to develop a sound method and adequate organization for the regulation of work assignments, no employer prior to February 1, 1935, shall make any change in work assignment of any class of employee which shall increase the effort required over that prevailing on September 21, 1934.

"During this period the number of looms, frames or other machines required to be tended by any class of employees shall not be increased where the character of the raw material, yarn, construction of cloth, preparatory processes, type of equipment used, or character of finish or put-up, is not changed. Where such changes do occur the number of machines tended by such employees may be increased or decreased in such manner as will not increase the amount of effort required of the worker.

"Where, during the period above referred to, a mill resumes the manufacture of any specific product which it has made within six months prior to September 21, 1934, and where the conditions of manufacture enumerated in the preceding paragraph are not changed, then the work load formerly used on such product shall be the guide in determining the proper work assignment.

"Where, on September 21, 1934, a new style of yarn or cloth or any other new type of product was in course of introduction or is thereafter during the period above referred to introduce into a mill or finishing plant, a tentative work load may be established during the period of determining a proper work load in accordance with the foregoing principles.

"Prior to February 1, 1935, on petition of any employee or employer affected, or his representative, or on its own motion, the cotton (or wool or silk) textile work assignment board may investigate any work assignment which has been increased since July 1, 1933, at any mill and the mill shall show the reasons for such increase. If after hearing the board finds such assignment requires excessive effort it may require its reduction accordingly.

"The cotton (or wool, or silk) textile work assignment board shall have authority to appoint district impartial chairman and such other agents as it may select and to

issue rules and regulations to carry out the foregoing provisions of this section.

"The cotton (or wool, or silk) textile work assignment board shall, subject to instructions of the President, make a study of actual operations in representative plants and report to the President as to a permanent plan for regulation of work assignments in the industry."

The order setting forth the rules and regulations for the cotton, silk and wool assignment boards, stipulates that:

"The textile labor relations board shall appoint a single individual as common chairman of the cotton textile work assignment board, the silk textile work assignment board and the wool textile work assignment board. All general rules and regulations involving products manufactured under more than one of the above codes shall be jointly considered by the work assignment boards for those codes.

"The cotton, silk and wool textile work assignment boards shall study the actual operation of the stretch-out (or specialization) system in a number of representative plants, including such plants as may be selected respectively by the code authority affected and by the United Textile Workers of America and such other plants as the boards may themselves select either upon or without nomination of interested parties. The boards shall, after consultation with the employers and employees in the respective industries, and their representative, prepare, and before January 1, 1935, submit to the President, recommendations for a permanent plan for regulation of work assignments in the respective industries. Such recommendations, if adopted in accordance with the National Industrial Recovery Act, shall become effective as therein provided. Such recommendations, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, shall include, among other provisions, substantially the following principles:

"(a) No employer shall increase the work assignments of any class of work until he has secured authorization therefor from the district impartial chairman (appointed by the textile work assignment board) of the district in which the mill operates. The district impartial chairman shall authorize extensions of work assignments only if the following conditions have been complied with:

"(1) The employer has filed with the district impartial chairman and with the representatives of the employees affected a petition for authorization of extension of work assignments. The petition shall include a sworn statement on a form to be provided by the textile work assignment board indicating the conditions which have been established at the mill as the basis for extension.

"(1) A period of six weeks has elapsed since the filing of the petition.

"(3) Either (a) The representatives of labor affected have not filed a protest to the proposed extension before the end of the six weeks' period, or (b) If such protest has been filed, there has been a public hearing, with such investigation by the district impartial chairman or his agents as may deem advisable, and the impartial chair-

(Continued on Page 18)

## McLaurine Sees Decline In Union Strength

Strength of the labor unions has been greatly exaggerated by their leaders and the growing tendency of labor to think for itself is showing a growing doubt that its "salvation is through the influence and efficiency of the American Federation of Labor," it is pointed out in a statement from W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The statement says:

"As the days pass by and facts become available the public can become more intelligent by receiving these facts.

"According to reports coming to this office, which are regarded as authentic, there is a statement that the United Textile Workers, who have been making exorbitant claims to the Government of having 300,000 paid up members, found when they had arrived in San Francisco at the National meeting of the American Federation of Labor that they had a voting strength of only 38,700 members, or 13 per cent of their claim. In other words, their statement was only 13 per cent correct.

"When this 38,700 is divided by 750,000, which is the claim that the labor leaders make as to textile membership in its various and allied lines, it is found that the United Textile Workers represent only a fraction more than 5 per cent of the entire group of workers.

"These figures show the statements of the recent labor leaders as to their power and influence to be rather absurd and extravagant.

"It may be of interest to the public also to know that with all of the activity of the American Federation of Labor since the inauguration of the New Deal there is still a decline of nearly 350,000 over its 1931 membership.

"Another fact of interest to the public is a recent decision by the National Labor Relations Board in reference to employee representation in the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo. This decision by the National Labor Board indicated that the majority of the workers in any group could speak for the entire group. In other words, the minority was eliminated from expression. There were other involvements in this decision but the precedent involved was whether or not one group should dominate another in collective bargaining, or in employee representation.

"The Houde Engineering Corporation, because it felt that the decision establishing majority representation in collective bargaining was unjust, refused to abide by its decision, hence it was cited to appear before the Department of Justice for violation of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"The Department of Justice declined to institute proceedings against the Houde Engineering Corporation on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence for prosecution.

"According to reports coming to this office the Department of Justice officials did not enlarge upon their statement, but many industrial observers are of the opinion that there is a doubt as to the constitutionality of the Labor Board, the executive order creating it, Congressional Resolution No. 44, and perhaps Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"Two conclusions may be drawn from the two principles discussed in this statement. The first conclusion is that labor in the United States is doing some thinking for

itself and is, by no means, convinced of the fact that its only salvation is through the influence and efficiency of the American Federation of Labor. That there is a new philosophy of industrial relations being rapidly developed that may not require the militancy and political intrigue of such a body.

"Second, along with the doubt that has always existed in the minds of industrial students as to the constitutionality of some of the New Deal measures, the action of the Department of Justice in reference to the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo seems to indicate to the court that there is constitutional doubt.

"The first stage of enthusiasm has passed and in this new period when sane minds are looking for results. Means and methods are being carefully studied and questioned, not with any idea of trickery or advantage, but with a sense of justice and fairness of individual rights."

## Expects Sharp Upturn in Textile Activity With Peak Operations Predicted For Summer of 1935

While activity in the textile industry was sharply curtailed during August and September, because of heavy stocks and strike conditions, a sharp upward swing in production and consumption is expected to develop in this industry, according to the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, which states that during the remaining months of the year "the textile curve will move steadily upward culminating in a new peak by about the middle of 1935."

Regarding conditions prevailing in the rayon division of the industry, the *Organon* points out that "rayon yarn stocks have not increased as rapidly as might have been expected," in view of conditions prevailing in the industry during recent months. "Current estimates of spinning activity for the industry vary from 85 to 90 per cent of operating capacity.

"Price of rayon cloth strengthened during the first three weeks of September, particularly in the acetate constructions. After the end of the weaving strike, however, cloth prices were again soft. The burdensome stocks of rayon goods in the market during August were materially reduced during September, this result being about the only beneficial result of the strike. The outlook for the rest of this year appears to be most hopeful and we expect a gradual, extra-seasonal increase in rayon deliveries from this point on."

Commenting upon the wool market the paper points out that wool prices held steady during September, adding that "we still believe that this price level for wool discourages consumption and encourages the use of substitutes. We do not look for higher wool prices in the next six months."

## Du Pont Builds 54 Homes in Old Hickory Village

Old Hickory, Tenn.—Announcement is made that the du Pont Company has given official approval to a housing project that will include fifty-four new homes, a store, community building and school, in the colored village of Old Hickory, and construction will start at an early date. The new quarters will supplant the present negro settlement which will be torn down as soon as the houses are finished. The houses will be located on the twelfth and thirteenth blocks on Cunningham and adjacent streets.



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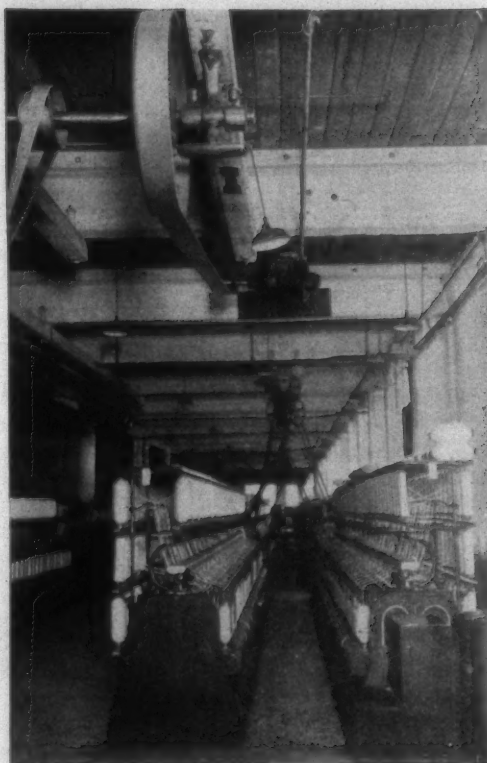
Out of this first-hand knowledge has come Goodyear THOR Belt (*Seamless*) with its unequalled record for low-cost service on Spinning Frames, Cards, Slubbers, Spoolers, Looms, Slashers and Breakers.

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**GOODYEAR** 

**TEXTILE BELTING**

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## PERSONAL NEWS

O. G. Blard has been promoted to overseer of spinning at Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

W. T. Cann has resigned as overseer spinning at Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. P. Hayes, formerly overseer of dressing room at Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., to become overseer slashing at Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Ernest F. Thomas, of Phillips Thomas & Co., cloth brokers, has joined Burlington Mills. He will have charge of the merchandising and selling of the company's rayon fabrics in the downtown office, New York offices.

Mr. Thomas has been associated with Wheeler-G. Phillips for 12 years, the past five as a member of the firm of Phillips Thomas & Co. Mr. Phillips plans to continue the brokerage firm.

Robert A. Johnston, formerly New York manager of the office of T. A. Shaw & Co., Chicago, has joined South-eastern Cottons, Inc. Mr. Johnson has for the last few years been associated with Iselin-Jefferson Company.

Dixie Mercerizing Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., has appointed J. Blackwood Cameron as sales agent for its yarns in the Philadelphia territory. Mr. Cameron has been selling the Dixie products in the Reading, Pa., district for several years and takes on the Philadelphia market in addition. Charles G. Keller, who has been associated with the firm for some years, will be in charge of the Philadelphia office and will be assisted by Alexander Cameron. The territory was formerly in charge of Bart Pfingst, who is now associated with George B. Pfingst, Inc.

### Albert R. Breen To Represent U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. in Middle West

An announcement has been made by the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., of Manchester, N. H., that Albert R. Breen will be located at 2650 Coyne Street, Chicago, Ill., and represent their company as sales agent.

Mr. Breen was well known by the textile industry of the Middle West in his recent connection as field engineer and later as chief engineer of the Universal Winding Company. Mr. Breen represented the Universal Winding organization in Chicago from 1920 to 1931 but for the last three years has been located in Providence, R. I. His friends in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri will be interested to know that Mr. Breen is moving back to Chicago and after October 15th will be contacting the textile trade for the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Mr. Breen will carry the complete line of U. S. products, including bobbins, shuttles, spools and cones of all sizes for all textile needs.

### Kendall Plants Make Fine Safety Records

The several Southern plants of the Kendall Mills have been conducting accident prevention campaigns for the past three years and have gotten excellent results.

The mills have recently received three certificates of merit from the company carrying their insurance. These certificates are given when a plant operates 400,000 man hours without a lost time accident.

The Thrift plant operated from February 3, 1933, to December 18, 1933, or 508,635 man hours, without a lost time accident. Milton Todd is manager.

The Wateree plant has run from August 13, 1932, to date without a lost time accident, a total of 880,000 man hours at the last check. A. S. Lewellwyn is manager.

The Mollohon plant operated from December 14, 1933, to June 7, 1934, a total of 411,938 man hours, without a lost time accident. A. S. Paine is manager.

### Deans of American Textile Schools Meet

The Deans of the American Textile Schools have closed a most successful meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. This meeting was sponsored by the Textile Foundation and was called to order by Edward T. Pickard, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Foundation, who then turned the meeting over to F. M. Feiker, who presided during the two-day session. Mr. Feiker recently made a survey of textile education in the United States for the Textile Foundation. Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the Textile Foundation, Inc., attended the entire meeting and contributed many worthwhile suggestions. The following topics were discussed informally:

Uniformity in Course Nomenclature, by C. H. Eames, Lowell Textile Institute.

Preparation of Suitable Teaching Material and Handling of Records, by H. H. Willis, Clemson Textile School.

The Need for New Text Books, by J. H. Handford, New Bedford Textile School.

Trade and Public Reaction to Educational Report, by W. D. Fales, Rhode Island School of Design.

Textile School Traditions and Their Adaptation to Modern Demands, by E. W. France, Philadelphia Textile School.

Textile Schools Abroad, by T. Nelson, Textile School of N. C. State.

Extension Courses, by C. A. Jones, A. French Textile School, Georgia Tech.

What May Be Done Toward Adopting Recommendations of the Feiker Report, by H. W. Nichols, Bradford Durfee Textile School.

How to Encourage Closer Relationship and Co-operation Between Schools and Textile Executives, by E. W. Camp, Textile School of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

What More May Be Done for Graduates, by C. D. Brandt, Textile School of Texas Technological College.

Research in Textile Schools, by J. B. Bagley, Textile Department, Texas State College.

The next meeting of the Textile School Deans will be held at Greenville, S. C., in April, 1935, during the week of the Textile Exposition. C. A. Jones of the Textile School of Georgia Tech, and W. D. Fales of the Rhode Island School of Design were appointed as a program committee to make the necessary plans for the next meeting. President C. H. Eames of Lowell Textile Institute and H. H. Willis, Dean of the Clemson Textile School, were appointed to consider the preparation of materials for suitable textile textbooks.

### U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Opens Goffstown Plant

Another indication of the general pick-up in the textile business is indicated in the report from U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., with main office in Manchester, N. H., that the Goffstown, N. H., plant resumed operations on October 15th, after being closed down for the past three years. The Goffstown plant will specialize in the manufacture of



automatic loom bobbins, plain filling and warp bobbins. A new force has been employed to operate this plant.

The reopening of the Goffstown plant makes a total of seven U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle plants now in operation. Other plants are in Manchester, N. H., Lawrence, Mass., Willoughby, Vt., Monticello, Ga., Greenville, S. C., and Johnson City, Tenn.

### Procedure for Handling Labor Complaints

The Textile Labor Relations Board, in a letter to Geo. A. Sloan, gives the following information regarding labor complaints:

"For your information, and for the information of the members of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., I am indicating the procedure which the Textile Labor Relations Board is following in the handling of all complaints:

"First, with respect to complaints on behalf of workers who are members of the United Textile Workers' Union: All such complaints are to be filed in the first instance with the national headquarters of the union. This is in order that the national office will have knowledge of the nature of such complaints and will have the responsibility of sifting them before passing them on to this board.

"Second, as to complaints from mill owners: I should prefer that cotton textile manufacturers, members of the Cotton Textile Institute, who may have complaints to file should do so through the Cotton Textile Institute.

"In the handling of all workers' complaints received, both the mill owner and the complainant are notified by telegram that the complaint has been received and will be investigated as quickly as possible. The mill owner is advised of the nature of the complaint and that the board intends to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. He is also asked to wire his answer to the complaint. After the first rush of complaints is over, it will be possible, no doubt, to substitute letters for telegrams.

"As quickly as possible the complaints are assigned to an investigator appointed by this board or to a conciliator of the Department of Labor. At the time of such assignment, both parties are notified by telegram as to the name of the person who will investigate the complaint.

"Your office is also notified at the time the complaint is received and a copy of the same is forwarded for your attention. It is a satisfaction to know that you are co-operating by communicating with the mill owner against whom a complaint is filed and advising him of the nature of the complaint.

"If it is not possible to reach a satisfactory adjustment through mediation, our representatives are instructed to notify this office immediately. We will then assign an examiner to the case and ask him to conduct a hearing, at which both sides will appear, give testimony, and present arguments. The transcript will then be submitted to this board for review and decision. The board is employing competent attorneys to serve as examiners and it is not expected that additional evidence will be presented after the hearing.

"It is my intention, and the intention of the board, to be absolutely fair and impartial in these proceedings. We have already assigned some fifteen men for field work and have appointed a number of examiners to be available at strategic points. We have assigned some one hundred and fifty complaints and have something over one hundred not assigned to date. It is possible, of course, that in the rush of preliminary work mistakes will occur both in personnel and in procedure. If your attention is called to evidence of bias in personnel or procedure, I should be glad to be advised."

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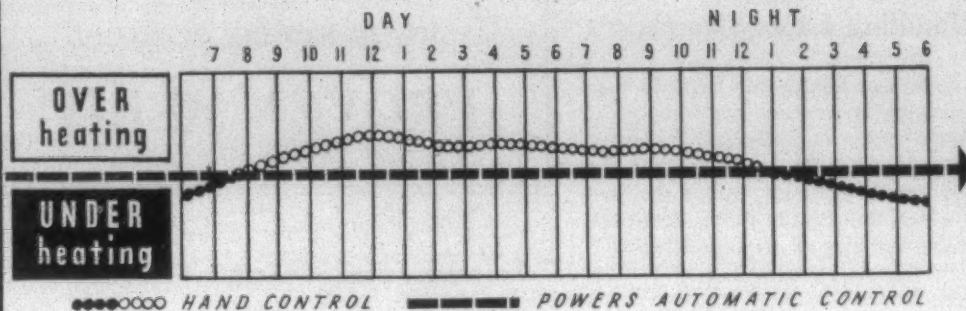
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### Cuts heating costs 15 to 40 per cent

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If your buildings get OVER-heated in one section and UNDER-heated in another, use Powers Control and get EVEN distribution of heat at the right temperature in each department.

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By preventing over-heating of rooms, which

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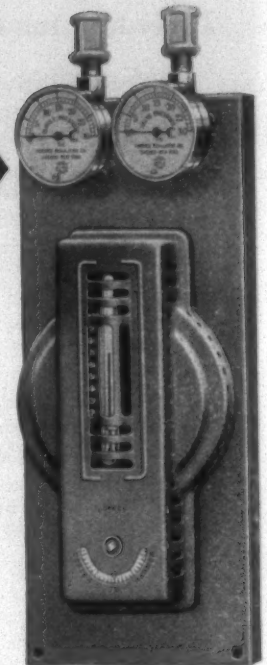
### Reduces production delays

OVER-heating and UNDER-heating of room temperatures, contract and expand material in process, as well as delicate parts of knitting and similar machines. OVER and UNDER-heating, during the night and week-end "shut-downs," and during the day are one of the chief causes of stops—troubles and delays in starting looms, spinning frames, knitting and finishing machines.

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## Competition of Foreign Cotton

Much has been made in the past few months of the growing competition of foreign-grown cottons with the domestic crop. When efforts were first put forward to reduce acreages here, many warnings were uttered that corresponding increases would be made in acreages abroad. While definite information on foreign crops was lacking, a deep-seated belief has prevailed in the trade that this will be the case. Actual data are now coming to hand as to what the principal competing nations are doing in cotton production to date.

The American cotton crop, now estimated at less than 9,500,000 bales, continues dominant, particularly since 10,600,000 bales carried over from previous seasons give this country a season's supply of over 20,000,000 bales. The crop in India ranks second. It is a crop planted over a long period of time, and is always difficult to estimate. Acreage planted to August 1st, which comprises 77.5 per cent of the total cotton area of India, amounts to 12,985,000 acres, against 13,999,000 to the same date last year, a decrease of about 7 per cent. The crop has done well; private estimates anticipate a yield of 347,000 bales greater than last year, but really definite data on India will not be available for months. China's position is uncertain. Fourth among producers is Egypt. Her production is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 1,692,000 bales, 33,000 less than last year's. Brazil shows an increase, and there is much discussion about her bright future as a cotton grower, but the crop has never exceeded 1,000,000 bales.

Competition of foreign cottons with American appears, from these figures, to be unlikely to be more intensive this year than last. These figures of production, of course, do not tell the whole story. It is told, rather, in the constantly increasing stream of advices reaching the cotton trade of difficulties encountered in selling American cotton, of increased demand of European and Far Eastern spinners for foreign growths, and of diversion of business from domestic to foreign cotton marketing centers. That the situation in this respect is acute cannot be denied. The reason for this is not the size of crops. It lies, rather, in Government policies in Washington which tend to strangle the American cotton trade and to force it gradually into a position where its competitors will gain the upper hand and domestic cotton growing will be limited largely to supplying domestic mills.

Foreign cottons of equal spinning values with American are selling from  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c under the price of the domestic staple, according to reliable advices. Foreign cottons are meeting the world market demand for low cost staple; American is not. American cotton is saddled with the 12c loan to growers. Farmers will not sell cotton short of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13c, or more, because they know they can always get 12c from the Government for it.

Also, while American cotton futures contracts are liquidated because of an effort to tax foreign trading profits in domestic markets without allowance for offsetting losses abroad, the spot market rises steadily, and the basis soars higher and higher. The current domestic crop has probably been more rapidly picked and ginned, but more slowly marketed, than any in history. It is thought doubtful that as much as 750,000 bales of this year's crop stand hedged to date on the cotton exchanges. Here, apparently, lies one substantial reason for the growing

(Continued on Page 20)

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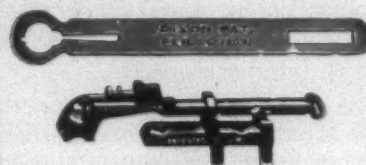
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# INSTITUTE RESEARCH SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION**

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Improvement Predicted

WHILE cotton manufacturers generally seem to be very pessimistic, we somehow seem to sense an early and distinct improvement. There are reasons which an improvement in the cotton textile industry should appear and those reasons appear logical.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture the country's farm income for 1934 will exceed that of 1933 by more than a billion dollars, and as has been pointed out many times, there can be prosperity when the farmers have the money with which to purchase goods.

The Government has expressed itself as to the readiness of the RFC to buy preferred stocks and capital notes of trust companies making mortgage loans, and it is asserted that the United States is moving swiftly toward a revival of the building industry and that by January 1st there probably will be active and rising real estate markets, especially in the industrial centers.

It is true that the low level of building work during the last four or five years has brought about an actual shortage of livable homes and other structures. The stage may be set for an immense amount of building throughout the country, and with the unprecedented efforts of the Government to make money available for it, it is logical to expect a notable increase in this activity. A broad revival of building activity will contribute, as nothing else will, to a reduction of unemployment and a quickening of the pace of business everywhere.

Last year the cotton goods market was under the influence of the record production of goods which took place just prior to the adoption of the code and the imposition of the processing tax.

Now the situation is reversed as we have passed through a period of heavy curtailment as the result of the strike and the slow market for cotton goods during the spring and early summer.

The increase in the purchasing power of the farmers, the prospective upturn in the building trade and the demand which almost always follows a period of excessive curtailment of production are factors which can and should play a major part in an improvement.

Possibly it is only a "hunch," but we do feel that an improvement in orders and prices for cotton goods will appear before any great lapse of time.

## An Unethical Editor

IT IS SURPRISING to what extent a few of the ultra-loyal alumni of the University of North Carolina, and especially some in the newspaper profession, will go to protect everyone and everything connected with the institution.

If the institution itself were attacked, we could understand their attitude, but to resort to practices which are considered unethical in the newspaper world in order to defend a professor, who is admittedly a socialist, is going rather far.

Last week we called attention to the fact that when the "impartial investigator" Roland Gibson was placed in jail upon charges of sedition, his first act was to wire Prof. Eric E. Ericson, of the University of North Carolina, to go his bond.

A newspaper man at Shelby, N. C., told us that he saw and read the telegram and two newspapers, the *Gastonia Gazette* and the *Cleveland Star*, published the fact that it was sent.

If the editor of the *Charlotte News* (Univ. of N. C. '20) did not see the statements, he certainly was not without means of finding whether or not the telegram was sent, but in order to defend Professor Ericson he adopted the very unethical policy of questioning our veracity by making the statement:

We do not even know that he wired Ericson, and if it turns out that he didn't there's going to be some hasty taking back.

We know that there are people who differ with us on many questions, but if they play fair we have no feeling of resentment.

We are, however, generally credited with making accurate statements and being able to prove them, and when a newspaper man seeks to defend a socialist solely because he teaches at his alma mater and does so by the rather unethical method of raising a question of veracity where no question exists, it is rather beneath the standards of journalism as we know it.



## Union Claims Disproved

ONLY a few weeks ago Francis J. Gorman and other leaders of the United Textile Workers were flooding the press with statements about the large membership of the United Textile Workers.

Boldly they claim 300,000 members and some of them made claims as high as 500,000 to 600,000, but when the American Federation of Labor met at San Francisco last week, each group was given a voting strength in proportion to their actual number of members and the United Textile Workers were rated as having 38,700 members, including both North and South.

A newspaper report from Washington elaborates upon the membership claim as follows:

The United Textile Workers, who had been claiming a paid-up membership of 300,000, prior to the recent strike, turned up with a voting strength of 38,700 members, as against 15,000 last year.

And the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who were threatening boldly to strike not so long ago, reported only 5,500 members as compared with 4,600 last year.

Although President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers had been credited hereabouts with a prodigious organization campaign, netting hundreds of thousands of new members, he showed up with but 300,000, which was no more than his claim a year ago and 100,000 less than he reported in 1931.

It seems that John, like other labor leaders, has been excusing a lot of the boys from paying dues.

Most astonishing of all, the A. F. of L.'s Federal labor unions, designed to catch workers in previously unorganized industries such as automobiles, showed—their figures being combined with those for directly affiliated local unions—a drop from 71,000 to 51,000.

## The Greenville Meeting

As this issue will be on the press before the close of the special meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Greenville, S. C., we will be unable to comment upon same this week.

We have no information relative to any action to be taken and proceedings will, of course, be influenced to some extent by those timid souls who are always present and always advise extreme caution.

We believe, however, that the time has come for the industry to demand its rights and to resist the impositions which are gradually forcing it into a very unfortunate situation.

The cotton textile industry was the first to adopt a code under the NRA, and from the beginning showed a very fine spirit of co-operation,

but there seems to be no appreciation of that fact.

The Administration set up a textile labor board and no fair-minded man can charge that it did not function with fairness to both sides, but upon the protest of the racketeering leaders of organized textile labor that board is kicked out and a board composed of men of known prejudice in favor of unions is established in its place.

We do not believe that the cotton mills can get justice from the new board and think that a strong protest should be made.

The Greenville meeting has a number of real problems to face.

## How's This For Proof?

WE have long contended that leaders of the textile unions had one primary object, the collection of dues that can only be swelled by increased membership lists.

Our position has been that the union leaders cared little about hours and wages and working conditions, provided members could pay their union dues. They work with both eyes on the cash register.

The best evidence of this effect that we have seen this week is contained in the following little story which appeared in the *Daily News Record*. It said:

Hope that the cotton garment industry would defy the Presidential order increasing wages by 10 per cent and reducing hours by 10 per cent, was expressed by a union official. He said that the union is having difficulty in organizing in the cotton garment industry, because, with the increased wages under the code and the decrease in hours, a worker now works many hours less than previously and gets from \$5 to \$6 and more a week than he used to.

The worker feels that his boss is a "swell guy," that he has increased his wages and decreased his hours of work, and doesn't see any need to join a union.

However, if the manufacturers defy President Roosevelt's order, the union then feels it can go in and point out, this official said, the need among the workers for organization if they are to get the benefits of the Presidential order.

Here at least is one union leader who is refreshingly frank and truthful. He calmly admits that he hopes the workers in the cotton garment trade will not be given shorter hours and more pay. That would be just too bad for the union and for the organizers. The motto of this union is apparently "Keep 'em dissatisfied and they'll pay their dues."

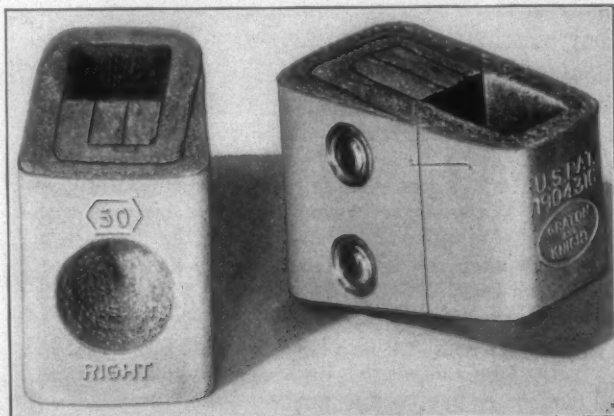
In the meantime the idea persists among many mill employees that the union is interested only in their welfare.

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Complete stocks carried by Graton & Knight Dealers in every principal textile center.



**GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY**

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Makers of Research Leather Belting and a Complete Line of Textile Mill Leathers.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

DANVILLE, PA.—The Teson Silk Company, Inc., of Paterson, N. J., has leased a portion of the Gritman Throwing Company's plant in South Danville. Machinery and equipment is being installed and operations will be started in the new plant late this week, according to an announcement by Joseph G. Wolfe, president.

MACON, GA.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Federal District Court by the Fort Valley Cotton Mills, cotton yarn manufacturers. Liabilities of \$40,969.10 were listed in the petition and assets were given as \$54,140.46. The petition was signed by A. J. Evans, as treasurer and manager of the company, and attorneys are C. L. Shepard and W. H. Harris of Fort Valley.

SPRING CITY, TENN.—According to information received here this week, a new knitting mill is to be established in Spring City within the next few months. The new organization has recently been incorporated and will be known as the M. O. V. B. Knitting Mills, Inc. The company will manufacture men's socks, women's circular knit hosiery and anklets. The Morgan Mills, at Rome, Ga., have recently been taken over by this new company and it is reported that the complete plant will be moved to Spring City within the next 90 days.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Announcement is made here that the Sauquoit unit of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company resumed operations here Tuesday on a one-shift basis for the first time since a State-wide walkout of textile operatives was called July 17th. Full operations of the plant was started Wednesday and within about ten days 350 operatives will have been put back on the payroll, according to the announcement by officials.

This plant has 17,000 spindles, and cotton yarns and threads.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—C. E. Hatch, vice-president, was elected president of the Brandon Corporation, succeeding the late Augustus W. Smith. Mr. Hatch had been in charge of the firm since Mr. Smith's death.

Other officers elected: J. E. Sirrine, vice-president and chairman board of directors; Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., vice-president; John I. Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer; W. B. Perrin, general manager; Augustus W. Smith, Jr., assistant general manager; L. H. Carlisle, assistant secretary; Earl Stall, consulting engineer.

Resolutions of respect to the late president were passed.

LENOIR CITY, TENN.—Following a shutdown of several months, the cotton mill of the Charles H. Bacon Company is preparing to open again within the next week, Richard Edge, general superintendent of the Bacon Mills, stated that C. H. Blankenship, of Mount Holly, N. C., has been employed and has taken up his duties as head of the cotton mill. He also stated that machinery is being prepared at this time so that operations may begin. At present only one shift will be put on. As business conditions warrant operations will be increased. All the yarn manufactured will be used in the Bacon plants as in the past. Mr. Blankenship, the new cotton mill superintendent, has had twenty-two years' experience in cotton mill work.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

STANLEY, N. C.—Lola Mills, Inc., have been bought by R. F. Craig and associates. The plant, idle for some time, was the property of the First National Bank of Gastonia and the Charlotte National Bank of Charlotte, and was operated part of the time while in receivership under the management of C. H. Potter. More recently the mill has been running under management of the bank ownership.

New machinery is being installed and the plant renovated preparatory to operation under new ownership. James A. Bangle is president, I. E. Craig, active vice-president and assistant manager; R. F. Craig, treasurer, and R. M. Craig, secretary and assistant treasurer.

GASTONIA, N. C.—After spending several days in Gastonia, a representative of one of the largest textile firms in Europe left for New York.

This European concern spins and manufactures cotton, silk and rayon on a large scale and has a substantial business in America. In order to be in position to look after their American interests better, they have practically decided to establish a weaving and finishing plant in this country.

The visitor conferred at length with officials of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, members of the chamber's industrial committee, and other Gastonia business interests in regard to various matters.

He made a careful survey of the local situation, including labor costs, availability of skilled labor, plant location, water analysis, taxation figures, etc. He assured members of the chamber's industrial committee that he is definitely interested in Gastonia as a site for the location of this plant.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Arcadia Mills are to be sold on November 14th to pay judgment and taxes, according to the terms of an order handed down by the South Carolina Supreme Court.

The order for the sale was handed down in response to a petition for a rehearing in the case of Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., for itself and other unsecured creditors as respondents against Arcadia Mills, the Bankers Trust Company of New York, South Carolina National Bank and J. Z. Cleveland, of whom the Bankers Trust Company was appellant.

In effect, the order modified a previous decision of the Supreme Court handed down last March 16th. Litigation began last year over the appointment of H. A. Ligon and John A. Law as receivers of the mill. The court said in its order "it appears now, however, that the respondents, both those who are plaintiffs and those who are defendants, are willing for a reasonably immediate liquidation of the affairs of the Arcadia Mills. So that the judgment creditors may, through some proper court process, collect, as early as possible the amounts due on their respective judgments."

The order added that "a sale of the entire property as a going concern would probably produce better results and be in the interests of all parties concerned." It directed that the notes and stock of the Fair Forest finishing plant be excepted from the sale, however.

The receivers of the mill were ordered to settle an \$87,000 claim of the Fair Forest Finishing Plant and another of Reeves Bros. by transferring to them a \$42,000 notes and \$125,000 in a stock to the Fair Forest plant.

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Textile  
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Best Weaving

A Concern is  
Known by the  
Customers It  
Keeps

Prescribing payment of the full prices within 30 days after the sale, the Supreme Court set forth the following list of payments to be made from the proceeds:

First: All taxes due and unpaid, including excise and property taxes and including any income taxes that may be due on account of the operations of the business while in the hands of the receivers. Second: Next to the payment of the judgment of the South Carolina National Bank entered in September, 1932, in the sum of \$140,762 with interest.

Third: Then to the payment of John Z. Cleveland entered in November, 1932, in the sum of \$16,274, with interest.

Fourth: Then to the payment of the judgment of the Bankers Trust Company in the sum of \$237,048 entered December 29, 1932, with costs as taxes and interest.

Fifth: Any balance shall be held by the receivers subject to the further order of the Circuit Court.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Eagle & Phenix Mills, in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1934, sustained a net loss of \$148,545 after depreciation and amortization, compared with a net profit of \$43,021 in the preceding year.

## President Prescribes Regulation of Textile Work Load

(Continued from Page 7)

man finds that the conditions which have been maintained throughout the six-weeks' period justify the extension.

"The fact that any employer has failed to maintain any of the conditions set forth in the statement accompanying the petition on which the existing work assignment was authorized shall be ground for the denial of the petition.

"(b) The district impartial chairman, on petition by the representatives of any employees affected, shall investigate the justifiability of existing labor assignments, and if he finds any assignment involves excessive efforts by the workers, shall require the employer to reduce such assignment.

"(c) Decisions of the district chairman rendered under the above provisions shall be subject to appeal to the textile work assignment board, whose decision shall be final.

"The textile labor relations board shall provide funds for, and maintain administrative supervision over the several textile work assignment boards."

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TRY "Victor Mill Starch"—a thin-boiling, highly penetrative  
Starch that carries the weight into the cloth. Ask for—

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## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

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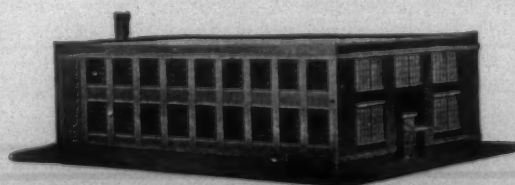
LICKERINS REWOUND

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For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page		Page	
—A—		Jackson Molstening Co., Inc.	—
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	13
Adolph Bobbin Co.	—	Jacobs Graphic Arts Co.	—
Activin Corp.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	—K—	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Keever Starch Co.	18
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	—L—	—
Ashworth Bros.	18	Lang, H. V.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Law, A. M. & Co.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	17	Lincoln Hotel	—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	21	Loper, Ralph E. Co.	13
Atlas Electric Devices Co.	—	Luttrell, C. E. & Co.	—
Atwood Machine Co.	—	—M—	—
—B—		Majestic Hotel	21
Bahnson Co.	2	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	22	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	Maxwell Bros., Inc.	2
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	—N—	—
Brookmire, Inc.	2	National Oil Products Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	16	National Ring Traveler Co.	23
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Bunn, B. H. Co.	28	Neumann, R. & Co.	28
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
—C—		Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	11	—O—	—
Carolina Rubber Hose Co.	21	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Carolina Steel & Iron Co.	—	—P—	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	23	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Powers Regulator Co.	12
Clark Publishing Co.	27	—R—	—
Clements Mfg. Co.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	29
Clinton Co.	—	Rome Soap Mfg. Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	5	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	—S—	—
Curran & Barry	22	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
—D—		Schnacker Leathers & Belting Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	13	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	22	Seydel-Woolley Co.	17
Detroit Stoker Co.	—	Slipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	23	Soluol Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	13	Sonoco Products	—
Draper Corporation	1	Southern Ry.	2
Dronsfeld Bros.	28	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	2
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	23	Southern Textile Banding Co.	1
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
—E—		Stanley Works	—
Eaton, Paul B.	19	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Edison Hotel	5	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	2
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	—	Stone, Chas. H.	—
Enka, American	—	Stonhard Co.	—
Excel Machine Co., Inc.	—	—T—	—
—F—		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	20	Textile Banking Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Textile Bulletin	—
—G—		Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Textile Hall Corp.	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	21	Textile Shop, The	—
General Ivostuff Corp.	—	—U—	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co.	20	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	9	Universal Winding Co.	—
Governor Clinton Hotel	—	—V—	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	16	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	17	Viscose Co.	—
—H—		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	—W—	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Herman Machine Co.	—	Waltham Watch Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	—
Houghton, Wool Co.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	—
—I—		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Industrial Rayon Corp.	—	—	—
—J—	—	—	—
Jackson Lumber Co.	—	—	—

## Dumaine Warns Dangers To U. S. Textile Trade

Manchester, N. H.—Speaking here at the Jolliet Club, Frederic C. Du-maine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, warned of the impending dangers to the textile industry in this country.

He pointed out that Japan is threatening to take the most important market away from the American textile industry and that market, he

said, is none other than the United States.

"During the second quarter of 1933, Japan exported to this country 5,000 yards of cotton fabrics and during the second quarter of 1934 she exported to the United States, 1,300,000 yards. Her exports of shoes and knit goods has increased in about the same proportion."

He warned his hearers to watch out for these efficient competitors, declaring the greatest market of the American textile industry is at stake. Dur-

ing 1933, he stated, Japan's export of textiles were greater than all of Great Britain and at the present rate her rayon exports will top those of the United States for 1934.

The speaker stated in his opening remarks that for some years New England mills have had a struggle for an existence. At one time New England had more than half of all the spindles in the United States and now has hardly a third. Lower costs, higher taxes and so-called progressive legislation have taken their toll of many magnificent and well equipped plants, he declared.

"Manchester is an industrial center. Her people are thrifty and hard-working. They have made savings and their frugality has generally brought happiness, comfort and industrial peace, but lately this has not been the case. The recent shutdown of the Amoskeag was not due to the management. It was unfortunate for the city, the employees as well as the employer," Mr. Dumaine asserted.

He thanked the city for the support accorded the company and also commended the workers for the fine way in which they deported themselves.

"And we can survive only if we have the support of the public," Mr. Dumaine went on, "the co-operation and confidence of the employees and a cost of production equal to our competitors."

He told his listeners that they form the backbone of support and added that the management of the Amoskeag is ready "to go forward with you in the future as in the past and always ready to accept your suggestions."

## Textile Labor Board Gets 275 Complaints

Washington. — Approximately 275 complaints, the aftermath of the recent strike of textile workers, have been received by the new Textile Labor Relations Board in the first ten days of its existence, the board reports.

## Double Loop Hook Bands

For Cards, Spoolers, Twisters  
and Spinning

**Southern Textile Banding Mill**  
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## Triple Protection IN NEW Goodrich Truck Tire



Checks  
80% of  
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1. Plyflex
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Your nearest Goodrich Dealer will be glad to explain fully how triple protected tires can save you money.

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"See Your Goodrich Dealer"

## CONVENIENT MODERN REASONABLE

Had Philadelphia's city fathers said to each other, "Let us plan our historic shrines, businesses, amusements, and leading stores, so that eventually ONE hotel may be equally accessible to all"—they couldn't have done better for the Benjamin Franklin . . . Modern, also, in make-up and management . . . Service that bows gracefully to the whims of those it serves . . . And the persuasive appeal of less than "top" rates.

1200 Outside  
Rooms

1200 Modern  
Baths



Single Rooms  
from \$3.50

Double Rooms  
from \$5.00

**THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

E. LESLIE SEFTON, Managing Director

THE LARGEST UNIT IN THE UNITED HOTELS CHAIN

## Competition of Foreign Cotton

(Continued from Page 13)

desire of foreign spinners for other than American growths.

The outcome of this condition is difficult to forecast. Foreign spinners need cotton, and they will buy American if they can get it at a reasonable price. They can get more even running lots out of the American than any other crop. But when our staple soars to a high premium, the risk of less satisfactory results with other growths becomes well worth taking. It may be that our Government will have the bulk of the crop turned over to it under the loan offer, pay out \$500,000,000 against it, and leave the supplying of the world's cotton needs to the 7,500,000 bales of American carryover not controlled by the Government, plus foreign crops. This is an extreme view. But it is feared by many in the trade, and will engage the serious thought of those in the Administration concerned with the future of our position as a leading cotton producer.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

## Textile Plant Group To Pass On Machinery Installations

The plant extension sub-committee for the finishing branch of the cotton textile industry has been empowered by the National Industrial Recovery Board, it was announced, to pass upon applications for installation of additional productive machinery in the finishing branches.

Such powers had been conferred upon the plant extension sub-committees for the code authority for the entire industry on April 9th. The code authority, recognizing the existence of problems peculiar to the finishing branch, recommended that a committee representing the finishers deal with their applications.

Applications by members of other branches of the industry for registration and installation of new machinery will continue to be handled by the plant extension sub-committee of the general code authority.

## National Cotton Week May 6-11

America's fifth annual National Cotton Week will be observed during the week of May 6 to May 11, 1935, it was announced by the Cotton Textile Institute.

Now recognized by retailers as the official opening of the Summer season, next year's Cotton Week has been scheduled one week earlier than usual in response to suggestions of many merchants throughout the country. It is expected to provide the necessary post-Easter season stimulus without presenting any end-of-month inventory problems.

Reports from widely scattered sections of the country indicate unusual interest in National Cotton Week on the part of retail stores. All records of former years are expected to be surpassed in the number of merchants who will participate in the 1935 observance with special merchandising campaigns featuring, in addition to familiar uses, many new and novel developments of cotton fabrics in clothing and household furnishings.

More than 30,000 representative merchants actively participated in last year's Cotton Week; community celebrations were staged in scores of retail trade centers. In numerous States National Cotton Week was officially recognized by Governors to mark the importance of cotton in the every-day life of every citizen.

Comments of leading merchants on the preliminary plans for next year's Cotton Week indicate an almost universal optimism that the 1935 cotton season, prolonged



as a result of the earlier opening, will see the popularity of cotton for men's wash suits and slacks, women's apparel of all kinds and for home decorative purposes, greatly enhanced.

### Sees Necessity of Controlled Production

(Continued from Page 3)

sharing in the available business would have oppressed and, indeed, eliminated many small units, thus frustrating one of the prime purposes of the President's Recovery Program.

Instead available business has been spread throughout the industry as employment was spread among workers by the labor provisions of the code. The provision has insured some measure of employment during slack periods to the great majority of our workers rather than the enforced idleness of weeks or months for many thousands while others worked full time.

The social significance of the fact that the two-shift limitation provision has had the very much desired effect of concentrating operations in daytime hours cannot be over-emphasized. Since July 16, 1933, the effective date of the code, spindles and looms which formerly operated continuously throughout the night have been silenced from 10 or 11 o'clock at night until the day shift comes in on the following morning. Nowhere else in the civilized world is the cotton industry an all-night running industry.

So effectively has machine hour limitation operated to level the former sharp peaks and dips of employment that a recent report of the Bureau of Labor indicated employment in the cotton industry had been steadier during the nine months ended June 30th than in any other major industry, with the lowest stage occurring in June when the index figure was 94.2 and the highest in April, when the index figure was 103.3.

On February 20th, in behalf of our Code Authority, I made the statement that:

"..... there is no provision in our code that begins to approach in importance the reasonable restraint that has been placed on over-capacity—whether you view the matter from the standpoint of the industry, the industry's employees, or the industry's customers."

Our experience with the provision to date, and the progress made toward rehabilitation of the industry through the machine hour limitation, has fully justified the confidence expressed in the February 20th statement which continued:

"..... In fact, I am willing to go further and express the opinion that there is no provision in any one of the nearly 300 codes approved by the President which has contributed so much to recovery, to the salvation of a depressed industry, to the restoration of jobs and to making it possible for an industry to assume the burden of added NRA costs, as our provision limiting operation of productive machinery to 80 hours weekly."



**Manufacturers and Repairers of  
COTTON MILL BRUSHES**

*Write for Prices and Estimates.*

**GASTONIA BRUSH CO.**  
Gastonia, N. C.

Ten Minutes to World's Fair  
Garage Opposite Hotel  
Seventeen Floors

# HOTEL MAJESTIC

Quincy at State Street  
*In the Heart of the City*

**CHICAGO**

Rates:—\$1.50-\$2.00-\$2.50-\$3.00-\$3.50

HARRY F. HERMANSEN  
Manager

## RUBBER ROLL COVERING

All Kinds  
**FOR TEXTILE PLANTS**  
Including Squeeze, Mangle, Padder, Jig,  
Dye, Etc. Also Rubber Lining for Metal Tanks

**CAROLINA RUBBER HOSE CO.**  
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA



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### Deering, Milliken & Co.

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New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

### MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK

## BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through  
This Medium

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Business in cotton goods was more active the latter part of the week. Sales of print cloth constructions were larger and prices were slightly better. The better tone of the cotton market and the fact that many buyers had been delaying purchasing for some time were responsible for the improvement.

The 80x60s continued in best demand in carded broad-cloths, and after very large sales at 7c, there was some business put through at 7½c. Some moderate business was done on 100x60 at 9c.

Sheetings continued in fair demand, with prices holding about steady. Good business was done on 40-inch 3.75s at 8¼c. Other sales included moderate amounts of 40-inch 3.75s at 10½ cents and 37-inch 4-yard 48 squares at 7½c.

The fine goods division continued quiet, although there were occasional sales of a few hundred pieces of the standard constructions at about the asking prices. One or two instances of mills which proved willing to take business under the quoted levels developed, but this was not universally true, and some attempts to buy goods at concessions failed. There were a number of mills with moderate amounts of spot goods on hand which they were anxious to move, and this resulted in a number of constructions being put on a basis of "what'll you bid" rather than definitely held at a quoted price.

Ginghams continue scarce for quick shipment. The shipments of flannels and blankets are more active. Some sizable government orders for denims were awarded. Towels, spreads and curtains are moving in filling in lots.

The heavy goods business has slowed up in relation to the output in the first half of the year due to the quieter trade from auto manufacturing sources and to moderate demands from construction and transportation agencies.

The trade here is very hopeful that a turning point has been reached in the market, after weeks of slow business. The outlook is considered more encouraging than for some time.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s .....	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s .....	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s .....	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s .....	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s .....	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard .....	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s .....	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard .....	10¾
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	19
Denims .....	15½
Dress ginghams .....	16½
Staple ginghams .....	9¼
Standard prints .....	7½

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The situation in the yarn market was somewhat better at the end of the week. More confidence was noted and there are indications that forward buying will likely be resumed within a short time. Spinners are expected to get away from some of the very low priced sales they have made in the past several weeks, a period described as one of the worst that the trade has ever known.

The price structure has been showing resistance to the downward trend, the day-to-day drop being almost impossible to detect, but over a week it is discernible. It means that while spinners need business and their raw material is showing softness, they are unable to make any wide cuts because of the already narrow margins on which they are working.

Combed qualities have been showing good resistance to further decline, but on Monday there were spinners quoting commission merchants here on the basis of 57c for an average quality 60s two-ply on which there had previously been naming 58c to 59c as bottom. Not all are on the new level but enough have come down to give hand-to-mouth buyers all they are taking at this level.

Publication of the Government crop estimate had no effect upon prices nor demand, the increase shown having been discounted by the trade. Interest as in the previous week has been largely centered in weaving numbers, with little demand coming from up-State knitters. All weaving trades are taking slightly more yarn than heretofore and confining purchases to small lots wanted for nearby use.

Dealers say the number of inquiries received last week was larger than in any recent period, but that a considerable portion of it has not yet been placed. Manufacturers are waiting for still lower prices, having watched the market slip off in the two previous weeks, they are in no hurry to reach when spinners refuse to meet their ideas. This indicates a good movement when consumers are satisfied the present softness has ended.

The trade is hopeful that the delay in buying will soon be over. Lack of confidence among buyers is not now so apparent and a firmer attitude by spinners is likely to help the market.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		30s	36½-37
10s	23½	40s	42½-43½
12s	25	40s ex.	44½-45
14s	29½	50s	52½
16s	30	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
20s	31½	8s	28½
26s	33½	10s	28½-29
30s	35½	12s	29-29½
40s	42	16s	30½-31
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		20s	31½-32
8s	28	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
10s	28½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	29	and 4-ply	
14s	29½	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
20s	31½	and 4-ply	
26s	33½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s	35½	and 4-ply	
36s	40	<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarns</b>	
40s	41½	8s, 1-ply	
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	28-29	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	28½-29	12s, 2-ply	
14s	29½-30	16s, 2-ply	
16s	30-30½	20s, 2-ply	
20s	31½-32	30s, 2-ply	
24s	34-34½	36s, 2-ply	
26s	34½-35	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
30s	36½-37	8s	
30s ex.	37½-38	10s	
40s	42½-43½	12s	
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		14s	
8s	28-28½	16s	
10s	28½-29	18s	
12s	29-29½	20s	
14s	29½-30	22s	
16s	30-30½	24s	
20s	31½-32	26s	
24s	34-34½	28s	
26s	34½-35	30s	
30s	36-36½	40s	
32s	35½-36		

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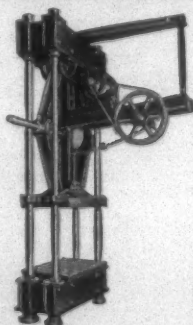


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U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 153, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Rinn Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Cone Export Gets Army Denim Order

Philadelphia.—The Cone Export and Commission Company has been awarded the army contract for 3,140,625 yards of 28-inch, 2.20 unshrunk blue denim at 13.74 net. Bids were opened under Invitation 99.

Allen R. Mitchell & Son received the contract for 6,000 yards of 18-ounce sky blue serge at \$2.289 net. The bids also were opened under Invitation 116.

Contract awards on operating gowns, pajama trousers and sheets for the Medical Department of the Army were awarded as follows:

Archibald E. Livingston, 60,000 bleached cotton sheets, 72 by 108 (torn length), at 85.28 net.

Progressive Coat & Apron Mfg. Co., less 1 per cent 10 days, 15,000 operating gowns at \$1.027 and 10,000 summer pajama trousers at 98.7 cents. These bids were opened under Invitation 101.

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OPENING for overseer weaving in Southern mill. Must understand broadcloths and fine yarns and must also be acquainted with slashing. If you are not strictly sober, don't apply. Give full particulars including experience and references. Address Broadcloths, care Textile Bulletin.

### British Mills Develop New Rayon Warp Cloths

Manchester, Eng. — Rayon warp yarns are now being used extensively in conjunction with cotton filling yarns for various sections of the trade in which the rayon filling cotton warp was formerly in general use. Viscose filling yarns in fine and medium deniers are also providing good business, though the pressure for delivery is less than in warps. The popularity of the finer filament types of viscose is gradually increasing, and yarns containing anything from

60 to 100 filaments in 150 denier are meeting with a stronger demand.

There has been a greater tendency recently to use heavy denier viscose filling yarns for the dress goods trade, while business in the heavier yarns for the furnishing fabric trade is also important. Dyed viscose has moved rather slowly recently, but there is a better trend in demand at present. The turnover in acetate yarns, especially fine and medium denier filling yarns and fine denier warps, has improved of late, but there is still need for much more activity in this section of the trade. While prices of viscose have remained firm, there has been rather a weak tendency in acetate. The finer filament types of viscose have displaced acetate to some extent in the past few months, but it is considered probable that more attention will be paid to acetate as the season advances. This material is still being used extensively for the production of cross-dyed fabrics with either viscose or cotton.

Business in crepe yarns seems to be larger than ever, and there is much difficulty in obtaining deliveries. British twisted crepes have increased in prestige recently, and there is likely to be a gradual decline in imports of Continental crepe. The bulk of the crepe trade, which is gradually extending to medium and heavy deniers, is in viscose yarns, but there is a fairly steady demand for fine denier cuprammonium crepes, and there is also a small trade in flat cuprammonium medium denier filling yarns. Spun viscose yarns are in fair request for the dress goods trade, but there is not much bulk business as yet.

### Says Harriman Mill Is Running Smoothly

Knoxville, Tenn.—Back in his office after an emergency operation for appendicitis, T. Asbury Wright, vice-president and attorney for Harriman Hosiery Mills, smiled as he discussed conditions at the plant which attracted international attention during a controversy with NRA several months ago. "We are working two 8-hour shifts, as authorized by the code," he said. "Everything is running smoothly and all are satisfied." Asked if the mill had been given back the Pennsylvania State relief order which was taken away at the time of the Blue Eagle controversy, Mr. Wright said: "Yes, we have it back."

He was asked if those who went on strike a year ago had been taken back. "We have about half of them back and applications from 90 per cent of the others," he stated.

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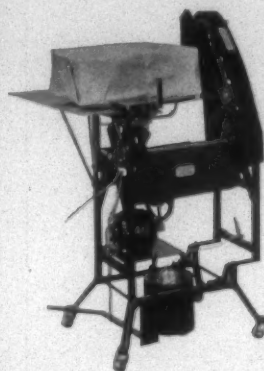
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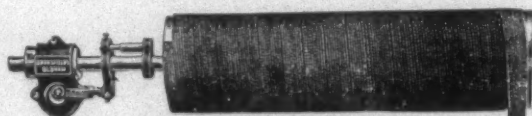
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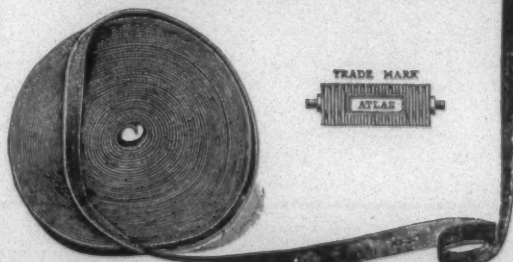
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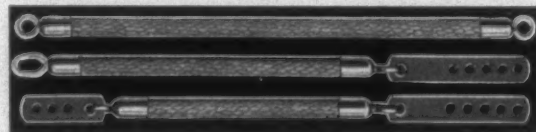


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